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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

through your newsdealer DY THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

To Deal With Graft.

It is the duty of every rightly constituted citizen to register at the appointed season and then on election day to cast his ballot as his patriotic convictions prompt him. In our opinion the public welfare will be best subserved by voting for ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS in the Republican column and for D. CADY hamlets. HERRICK and FRANCIS BURTON HARRIson in the Democratic.

The alternative as to the State ticket is to vote for the continuation of the power of the man thus described in the most ex- her imports from the United States. traordinary plank ever put into a platform in this or any other State:

" For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit.

Sweep all of ODELL's creatures, great and small, into the Hudson River.

Senator-Chairman?

The political programme of Governor ODELL is simple and obvious-crudely and almost brutally so. It may as well be stated with plainness. He intends for purely personal reasons to retain the mastery of the Republican State organization, which he has wrested from the man who made him in politics, Senator THOMAS C. PLATT. He intends, especially, that his supremacy as Boss shall endure throughout the entire period of the disbursement from the State treasury of two or three hundred million olitical activity. No man living in the United States at the present time possesses a keener appreciation of the magnitude of the opportunity than BENJA-MIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Newburg.

For the convenience of bossing Governor ODELL prefers to hold some high office, but it probably makes little difference to him what that office is. At resent he is Governor of the State and Chairman of the State Republican committee. Very likely he would have attempted to continue both as Chairman and as Governor but for the warning of the State vote of two years ago, when he half, over the weakest candidate the thoughtful so definite a plan for the set- Grande is a lawless, usurping, unconpaign, and when he, ODELL, ran thou- as that which Justice HERRICK formumistakable evidence that his unpopuarity and discredit with the voters has n increasing monthly at the geometrical ratio ever since the Odell-Coler experience of 1902, is due the circumstance that Mr. FRANK WAYLAND HIG-GINS, and not BENJAMIN B. ODELL, is now running for Governor.

Mr. ODELL is not the man to risk everything for the sake of so foolish a consideration as pride of fame, or the mere craving for a personal vindication. He has not even HILL's quality of stubborn persistence in a preconceived course. Every switch along the Odell line is a Main Chance Junction, and he is capable of transferring his wheels to the other rack with ease and celerity and without he slightest sense of derogation.

The other track in this instance leads to Washington. The post of dignity now held by the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW presents certain attractions to and 15th of January. After the first designation a public servant who is disinclined to the persons so designated shall hold office for the ubmit his worthiness to the direct test of a popular vote.

The Awakening of Newfoundland,

Recent visitors to Newfoundland have noted many signs of a resolute and widespread effort to develop the island's natural resources. It begins to look as if the oldest of British settlements on this side of the Atlantic was destined to emerge from the stagnation of which it has been so long the victim and to enter on a career of industrial progress and prosperity.

It is undoubtedly the Reid-Newfoundland transportation system which should be recognized as the chief agent in the awakening of the island. This system comprises a railway between St. John's and Port Aux Basques, with its branches, and a fleet of steamers plying between the capital port and numerous "outharbors," and also connecting Newfoundland with Cape Breton Island on the west and with Labrador on the north. One result of this outcome of a network of communciations is that the business of the colony is no longer concentrated in St. John's. Supplies are now shipped directly to the chief out-harbors and thence distributed through the subsidiary settlements. A number of minor industries have grown up in various localities along the railway and near the principal outlying harbors; fishing is no longer the only means of obtaining a livelibood. To-day fishermen whose earnings used seldom to exceed \$100 a year can find employment in the lumbering or pulp wood districts, or in the mining areas which are being developed in many

extension of mining and woodcutting tively upon the Legislature and the activities. Hitherto the Newfoundland Government has been unable to grant a perfect title in any part of the territory the present time only a rudimentary foundland is similar, geologically, to Cape Breton Island and should prove rich in coal. Numerous indications, also, of copper, iron, petroleum and the precious metals have been observed along the coast, and the interior, should it prove to be as highly mineralized as the more frequented parts of the littoral, should offer a promising field to the prospector. The lumber industry, too, has ample scope for expansion westward. It is foundland will never become an agricultural country, except in the vicinity of the capital. Very little of the soil is suitable to the production of cereals, but it should be possible to raise all the potatoes and oats consumed by the inhabitants. A conclusive proof of the nascent prosperity reported by tourists is the large number of frame houses which are going up in the dozens of shore hamlets along the railway. These buildings are replacing the tiny boulder built

cots, such as may be seen in Irish fishing In view of the prospective value of the Newfoundland market, it is satisfactory to recall that the island during the last ten years has been rapidly increasing She is still, indeed, the fourth largest consumer of Canadian products; but the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty would undoubtedly make us her principal, if not her sole, purveyor. There is reason to believe that, as things are now, the Newfoundlanders would prefer reciprocity with the United States to admission to the British market on preferential terms. Yet they cannot be expected to wait much longer for Congress to sanction reciprocal relations. It is probable that the Republican State convention of Massachusetts will have something to say about the expediency of entering into a reciprocity agreement with Newfoundland, as well as with

The Democratic Candidate for Gov-

The Hon. D. CADY HERRICK of Albany county has been known for years to the people of the State as a practical politician of considerable ability and a jurist dollars for an enlarged Erie Canal. This of respectable attainments. If we menpurpose is now the mainspring of his tion his political activity ahead of his judicial service, it is because Mr. HER-RICK has been criticised severely, and we fear justly, for attempting to be useful in the two fields at the same time; and many historians would think of him first in his relation to the caucus.

It is especially interesting this morntice HERRICK has figured prominently in river. yet a third capacity, namely, that of a was reelected Governor by a plurality ning for office in either party on any tory of a friendly Power. of less than two-thirds of one per cent. in | ticket, State or national, who has prea total vote of nearly a million and a sented for the consideration of the to the south of us. Plainly, the Rio emocrate ever put up in a State cam- tlement of what are styled labor troubles sands behind the less conspicuous lated nearly two years ago when he pronames on his own ticket. To this posed the establishment of a new Court plain indication of the utter hopelessness of Compulsory Arbitration, and drafted of success in 1904, clinched by the un- a Constitutional amendment to lay the foundations for such a court. These are the provisions which Justice HERRICK proposed to add to Article VI. of the State Constitution:

"The Legislature may establish a court to be known as the 'Court of Arbitration,' to hear and determine differences and controversies between employers and employees, with power to enforce its decisions and decrees by order, decree or otherwise, and to punish for disobedience of such orders or decrees, and with such other powers to enforce its orders, decrees and decisions as may be provided by law. The court so created shall be com posed of a presiding Judge and not more than six Associate Judges; the presiding Judge and four Associate Judges shall be designated and appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals from former members of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Supreme Court who have served as such Justices at least fourteen

" Such designations to be made within ten days after the passage of the law establishing such court, and every year thereafter between the lat term of one year and until the determination of any controversy pending before such court.

"The remaining two members of said court shall be selected in the manner and for the length of term to be designated by law. The members of said court, other than Justice

of the Supreme Court then in office, shall receive a yearly compensation, to be fixed by law. The Legislature shall determine by law when and under what circumstances and over what class of differences and controversies between employers and employees the said court shall have and entertain jurisdiction, nothing therein or herein contained, however, to limit the jurisdiction of

" Such court shall have power to establish rules of procedure and to appoint such officers and attendants as may be provided for by law."

It will be seen that the only difficult point untouched by Judge HERRICK's organized in this country, if not in the amendment concerns the methods by which the decrees of the Court of Arbitration should be enforced upon the respective parties to the labor controversy heard and decided by it. Those methods he proposed to leave to the Legislature, although it would appear that he had reached some conclusion in his own mind, for he frankly said:

" It does not seem to be prudent at this time to should be worked out, or the manner in which the decrees of the court could be enforced, lest the differences of opinion upon details might defeat the whole project. . . Let the State be put in a position so that we may, if we so elect, create a tribunal for the purpose desired; the Legislature can be trusted to work out the necessary details and perfect them from time to time, as experience

Justice HERRICK's project and his proposed Constitutional amendment derive is unmerited and unjustifiable. The city new importance by the harmonious of New York is fortunate in having so action of the Democrats at Saratoga capable and honest a Police Commis-The settlement of the Treaty Shore | yesterday. If elected he will be in a sioner as WILLIAM MCADOO, instead of question is expected to lead to a great position to impress his views most effect being unfortunate, as some of his critics

Although the merits of the plan cannot be discussed either intelligently or fairly affected by the French claims. Up to until Justice HERRICK deems it prudent to disclose the important factor now geological survey of the Treaty Shore lacking, it is certainly safe to credit him has been made, but it is known that a with a sincere interest in the most molarge riparian section of western New- mentous question before the American people: and, further, with an honest effort to contribute to the settlement of that question.

Justice HERRICK has done something more than to propound commonplace generalities intended to catch votes. He has formulated a definite plan and has given it to the public without a thought of its effect upon his own political fortunes

Of how many leaders and candidate certain, on the other hand, that New- who have concerned themselves with the labor problem can that much be truthfully said?

Mr. Littleton Was Right.

The discernment of the Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON was exhibited at St. Louis when he assured the Democracy that no inconvenient self-assertion in regard to principles or convictions need be feared in the case of Judge PARKER. It was Mr. LITTLETON who nominated PARKER for President. In the nominating speech Mr. LITTLETON said:

" If you ask me why he has been allent, I will tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master, but is content to be its servant. If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention. I will tell you that he does not believe that policies should be dictated, but that the sov ereignty of the party is in the untrammelled judg ment and wisdom of its members. If you ask me what his policy will be, if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the

platform of his party." There was a time when Mr. LITTLE TON'S appraisal of Judge PARKER'S strength and independence of personal convictions was questioned by many persons. The candidate had been silent and was silent, they said, not because he was destitute of distinct opinions, but because his sense of propriety and judicial dignity restrained him from uttering his political ideas while he remained on the bench. Later, when freed from this restraint, he would demonstrate his capability of true leadership, and, when necessary, of selfassertion amounting to salutary masterfulness.

Subsequent proceedings and events we think, have proved the accuracy of the Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON'S early estimate of the candidate whom he put in nomination, with the foregoing promise or pledge, at St. Louis on the 8th of last July.

Constitutionalists, to Arms!

The Rio Grande has changed its course and annexed a slice of Mexico to the United States. Even the floods and fields of Democratic Texas are debauched by ing to recall the circumstance that Jus- the corrupting efforts of an imperialistic

Thousands of sheep and goats find reformer of the laws of this State with themselves under the flag of Stars and reference to strikes and other disputes Stripes without the consent of the govbetween employers and employed. With erned. Nature has allied herself with the exception of Governor PEABODY of the desperate ambitions of the Ad-Colorado, there is no candidate now run- ministration to encroach upon the terri-Most significantly, that Power lies

better than the Republican party.

The Parker Constitution Club should report upon this case at once.

Police Commissioner McAdoo.

When Mayor McClellan's adminis tration came into office the Police De partment was in the worst state of de moralization and disorganization it had reached since the Lexow days. The predecessor of Police Commissione McApoo, through stupidity and incompetence, had allowed the men to fall be low the standard to which they should have been held, and the task of whipping the police force into shape was recog nized as the most arduous that the ne municipal officials had to tackle. Mr McADoo, although experienced in executive office, was unacquainted with the department and its personnel, and it was necessary for him to serve an apprenticeship in which to learn the very rudiments of the police trade.

Besides this disadvantage of technical ignorance, a handicap that under the present system of police management must be expected in every Police Commissioner, Mr. McADOO was embarrassed further by the necessity of reestablishing the three platoon system at a time when he knew, in common with every person informed upon the subject, that there were too few patrolmen to carry it into effect and at the same time afford proper protection to the city by day and night.

In addition to these handicaps, Mr McADoo found a political and social condition existing which seemed to require the exertion of a great part, of the Police Department's energy in the enforcement of a class of statutes particularly liable to infringement, to compel complete obedience to which is beyond the power of any police department yet

Working against these difficulties, and many more which need not be enumerated now. Mr. McApoo has failed to make a perfect department in eight months out of the materials he had to use. For this reason he is now being criticised severely, and, many will believe, unjustly. That he should make mistakes was to be expected. When he has recognized them he has lost no time in apply ing a remedy, except in the matter of the three platoons. Mr. McADoo has done as well as, if not better, than another similarly situated would have done. In some directions he has worked decided improvements, and to these he reasonably may be expected to add others. As he has been criticised freely in the past, he will be in the future, but the wholesale abuse to which he is subjected at present

try to make the public believe, in not having a miracle worker at the head of his department.

The Entire Democratic Vote.

Judge PARKER will possess no advantage over the Democratic candidate for Governor in respect of unbroken regularity.

On Aug. 23, 1897, Justice HEBRICK made this public announcement:

"Ves I voted for Bryan for President. I have no apology to make or credit to claim for it." The circumstance is worth mentioning. It may signify seven weeks hence.

We are sorry they didn't take WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

Senator FAIRBANES'S letter of acceptance is a temperately written document, presenting no campaign novelties and raising no new issue, but commanding respect and attention by the sobriety of its expressions Perhaps its chief interest is in the picture it affords of the mental condition of the author. The Republican candidate for Vice-President is doing hard work on the stump, but he isn't in the least excited over the situation.

If the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK is elected Governor of the State of New York on Nov. 8, the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL may make good his promise to quit politics on Jan. 1.

It is the pride of the united Democracy of New York that to-day we have a leader against whom no man has ever dared to even hint that his hands have been soiled with personal graft—David Bennett Hill.—Prof. Lee at Saratoga.

What a careful, precise, circumscribed tribute to a statesman! It betrays the exactness of the scientific mind. A noble man; he never committed larceny!

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE. The Astounding Progress of a Third of a

Century-We Head the List. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: It is rather startling to hear that the volume of Japan's foreign trade has been multiplied twenty-five times in thirty-six years, but such

is the fact. Here are the figures:

Exports. 144,751,000 158,567,500 Year after year Japan's imports of manufactures have fallen off, while each year her imports of raw or partly manufactured ar-ticles have increased. This state of affairs largely explains the ease with which Japan raised money at home for the present war.

of 1895 steady progress was made in the direction outlined, it is since that war that most of the gains have been made. For instance in 1895 exports were \$68,000,000 and imports \$64,000,000, a total foreign trade of \$132,000,000. against \$144,000,000 exports and \$158,000,000 imports, a total of \$303,000,000, in 1903. There imports, a total of \$303,000,000, in 1803. Inere is an increase of \$170,000,000 in only eight years. Japan's exports consist largely of raw silk, cotton yarns, mate, camphor (almost a world monopoly), sea products, copper and coal. Raw silk and cotton yarns lead, with the United States and France as the largest buyers. Her imports are mainly machinery, iron wares, petroleum, sugar, raw cotton, cotton goods and woolen goods. Till 1881 Europe led in trade with Japan, followed by America and Asia. This changed in 1900. Now Asia leads, with America second and Europe third. Japan's exports to Asia increased twenty-fold in the score of years 1881 to 1901, while her Asiatic imports increased fourteen-fold. Evidently Japan's future is in Asia. Hence the necessity to her of the present war, by which she hopes to put a stop to further Russian encroachments on Asiatic trade.

In the twenty years named, 1881 to 1901, Japan's exports increased by percentages as follows is an increase of \$170,000,000 in only eight

Her imports increased as follows: These figures graphically portray F comparatively weakening hold on Japanese trade. Commodore Perry's morning call at the "Chrysanthemum Land" largely helped bring that about. Compared with as recent a year as 1902, Japan's 1903 exports increased by \$15,500,000, and her imports by \$22,500,000

Asia. Europe	
By countries the division was chi-	offy:
United States	. \$64.00
China	. 54.00
Germany	45.00
British India	. 38.00
United Kingdom	. 32.00
France	
Hong Kong	
Corea	
Dutch Indies	
Astatic Russia	5.00
Belgium	
Straits Settlements	4.00
Australia	

tells the Aladdininke story of Japan's grow-ing importance as a factor in the world's trade. See the growth in only ten years:

This comparison shows 754,205 tons increase in just one decade. Our seagoing marine cannot begin to make such a showing as that. The figures herein quoted are those of the Bureau of Statistics.

Japan will never again be a "silent partner in the Far East, commercially or otherwise.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, Sept. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A writer in last Saturday's edition of THE SUN confesses to a lack of understanding of the word "cahootchy."

Permit me to suggest that, as applied to "scones," "cabootchy" very likely means rubber. I have often heard Paisley people say "cabootchy" when speaking of caoutchoue; but never have I heard a Scot use either word when speaking of "scones."

CAPELTON, Canada, Sept. 20.

N. A. LAURY.

Out of the Mouths of Babes Mother-Johnny, why are you hopping around on one foot?

Johnny-We're playing horse, and I'm the one

The Monkey—is Mr. Snake going to buy an auto? The Giraffe—Yes; he says he's exactly built to crawl underneath and find out why it doesn't go.

The Soldier's Wooing Gen. Corbin opposes army marriages except with the permission of the Secretary of War.-Alleged O wondrous maid with eyes of brown And silken hair a-curl. You are my heart's fair idol, and

A highly proper girl.
To think of you my brain's aftre-I feel I'm going daft; But wait a minute, dearest, till I've had a talk with Taft! The rippling music of your voice Through all my being thrills: At sight or scent or sound of you My heart with rapture fills. Dan Cupid's sure transfixed me with

His dinky little shaft. I state the case to Taft! At nighttime when I fain would sleep I lie awake and toss; To give you up. I feel would be

But I'm not stationed where I have ce at army graft So, ere I pop the queston, I'll have to talk to Taft.

Come, sweetheart, come and fly with me! Come share my name and fame! Without your love the fiercest fight Were commonplace and tame. A maiden may not volunteer. But heed, O heed my draft-

Yet hold! In my exc

THE JEWS OF AMERICA. Dr. Islder Singer Suggests the Forma tion of a Central Consistory.

From the American Israelite. We modern Jews do not constitute a re-ligious community in the sense of the Roman Catholic and the various Protestant Churches, and therefore neither the theologian nor the synagogue as house of prayer are the genuine centres of the Jewish community. Neither are we, however, a nation in the scientific sense of the word, having neither a common land nor a common language of our own. We are, alas, since the destruction of Jerusalem through Titus, a religio-national between-and-betwixt, too strongly rooted in the past to die, and not sunk deeply enough in the new soil to live independent life. Having done nothing, in the political sense of the word, we have no history proper since that ninth of Ab, which buried forever the national existence of our Palestinian ancestors. Our only record of the past consists in one gigantic Memorbuch, with thousands of chapters, written in dozens of languages, but all telling the same woe, from the first persecutions of the Jews in the Roman Empire to the massacres of Kishineff.

The question, the only real issue before the modern, principally before the American, Jew is: Can we stop this age long martyrdom, and if so, how? All other questions of merely dogmatic or congregational importance are nothing but trifles and side ssues, and the American born as well as the immigrant Jew either does not understand your petty religio-communal policy or is too delicate to show to you, rabbis and parnassim [presidents of Jewish communities], the immense gulf which yawns between his and your Weltanschauung," as far as Judaism is concerned. You only feel the result in numbers: he stands aloof from the synagogue, and I am afraid that in spite of the successful tours of religious revivalism by the energetic Rabbi Zepin, the ratio of the "unaffiliated" Hebrews

will always remain five to one.

The prosperous son of a poor immigrant family having still a dozen or two of dear relatives in the old country suffering untold

The prosperous son of a poor immigrant family having still a dozen or two of dear relatives in the old country suffering untoid miseries has not the moral right to indulge in the same expenses as his colleague of old American stock disposing of an income similar to his. The one has only to think of himself and his future; the other has a noble duty toward others to fulfil. I mean, the Roman Catholics and Protestants, being in possession of an undisputed national, territorial and social inheritance, are free to spend a part of their energy and wealth for the maintenance of their ecclesiastical organizations, even if they do not implicitly believe in their dogmatic tenets. They consider their churches, convents and seminaries in the way a modern English or French aristocrat looks at the old castle of his ancestors, which he maintains, although for many a year he spends hardly a week or two within its walls.

The Jewish commonwealth of America, if it has the nerve and pride to live up to the great mission to which it seems to have been predestined by Providence, i. e., to be the Goel, the deliverer, of the 6,000,000 Jews in eastern Europe and the Orient, must not dwindle down to a church and a loose group of philanthropic institutions.

Entire Israel looks up to us for the guidance of its future destinies. The great originator and leader of Zlonism is dead. It is now up to us to raise on the free American soil, with its unbounded possibilities, the flag of Greater Zlonism, i. e., the systematical transfer of the centre of Judaism from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere.

In 1880 there were about 230,000 Jews in the entire United States. If some one had told at that time to the manager of the New York Jewish Charities that his successor alone would have in 1904 to grapple with a population three times that number, he would certainly have been regarded as a raving lunatic. At the risk of being dubbed with the same flattering epithet, I continue to maintain that it is possible, within the next thirty or thirty-fiv

States.

A body of this kind would be able to centralize all living forces, moral, spiritual and financial, of the Jewish commonwealth of the United States, and the problem requires the tireless activity of a complete central cabinet, with hundreds of capable and well paid functionaries.

The Swedes and the Split Ballot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial in this morning's issue, "To Vote a plit Ticket on Nov. 8." is just in time My country people are considering a great deal of ticket splitting at the coming election,

the first time in over twenty years. I can say our people are going to do some elec-President Swedish Republican Club of New

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For many years New York has attributed the shortcomings and inefficiency of its police force to incompetence or worse among the higher officers, particular the Commissioners. During all these years the men in the department have been patted on the back as "brave," "honorable," "clean," "decent," until one might almost believe that they were the pick and flower of American manhood. On the other hand, we have been told that the Commissioners have been fools and knaves, the basest of the human

Would it be impracticable to try for a while the effect of treating the men of the department as human beings, and the Commissioner as a human being? Has any one a real belief that the loafers and shirkers who, having obtained the three pla-toons, refuse to do the little work required of them, are but little lower than the angels? Are the men really any better than the average, as we are told Is he to blame because a jury will not convict or policemen's evidence? Is he to blame because it is practically impossible to rid the force of a loafer and shirker? Is the fact that the vast majority of the policemen refuse to do their duty blamable to

Take the rank and file off the pedestal to which they have been raised, treat them as they should be treated, let them bear the burden of their own hortcomings, and you will soon see a change for he better in the Police Department. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Senator Pairbanks as a Campaigner. From the Washington Post

"Before I heard Senator Fairbanks talk on his recent West Virginia tour I had no conception of his remarkable cleverness as a public speaker. said Mr. Louis Garthe. "His speeches of last week were in the nature of a revelation. The Senator is indeed entitled to a high place as a campaigner. and the short talks he made to the people from the rear end of his train were models. That they made a happy impression on his hearers everywhere was easily apparent. He has a wonderful facility, too, for epigrammatic utterances. 'The Republican party, he said at one town in the Mountain State writes its platforms in the statutes of the land. At Harpers Ferry he spoke of the disappearance of the old John Brown fort and likewise of the disap-pearance of all bitterness between the North and South, a sentiment that awakened tremendous enthusiasm. Besides his concise, foreible English, Senator Fairbanks has tact. He never vilines his opponents, but always alludes to them as our 'Demperatic friends,' and gives them credit for the sin-

Finally it can be said truthfully of the Indianan that people who imagine him a cold blooded, callous man, with no tinge of sentiment in his make up, are wofully mistaken. He is not only kindly disposed to his fellowman, but also one of the best 'mixers' I ever saw. If he had five minutes to stop at an obscure station he talked for only two minutes devoted the rest of the time to handshaking and personal greetings.

A Woman on Wages and Thieving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial n "Seven Dollar a Week Thieves" has the right ring for honor, integrity and morality. Are con tracts to be broken on the score of personal necessity and selfish considerations alone? Has the question of ethics no place in these mutual transactions? Did the "Seven dollar a week thief" not voluntarily scoept the small stipend, and could be not the place if he found the wage inadequate? Has the Scriptural lesson, "Didst thou not agree with me for a penny," no meaning?

The most discouraging feature in the too common sentiment of the day is that low wages are an excuse for crimes committed by the individual and gainst the employer. Stranger of the forgotten, pregnant illustration.

ONLY A WOMAN. against the employer. Strikes are a never-to-beNO MORE PART TIME IN SCHOOL. Mayor Directs the Board of Education

to End It. Mayor McClellan wrote to the Board of Education yesterday, urging that steps be taken immediately to relieve the congestion in the schools and do away, as far

as possible, with the "part time" system. The Mayor pointed out that when the present administration came into office there were approximately 90,000 children in the part time classes, and, despite generous appropriations given to the board, the school term began this year with more than 81,000 part time pupils. While some allowance must be made for the delays caused by strikes on the new school build ings, the letter said, it was imperative that something be done to provide more accommodations.

To bring about a better state of things the Mayor laid before the board an elaborate plan on the Ettinger system, prepared this summer by Dr. William L. Ettinger at his request. This plan would enable two sets of classes to occupy the same room, by a rearrangement of the hours and the

time spent in the playgrounds. One group of classes would occupy the rooms from 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., and 12:30 to 2:30 P. M., and the playgrounds from 10:30 to 11:16 A. M., with intermission from 11:15 to 12:30. The other group would be in the schoolroom from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and 2:30 to 4:30 P. M. with intermission from 12:30 to 1:45 P. M., and would use the playground from 1:45 to 2:30

.M. Dr. Ettinger explained the plan in this

Dr. Ettinger explained the plan in this way:

We will suppose a school has the proper kind of a playground, well lighted and well heated, such a playground as the modern school building contains; we will suppose that the playground can be fitted with tables and folding chairs, such as are now in every evening reading centre in the schools; we then determine how many classes our playground will accommodate for purposes of study and physical training. Suppose, as in the case in my own building, it will accommodate ten classes for such purposes. We then place the twenty most advanced classes on the time division proposed, and in that way release twenty classes, or 1,048 children, from part time at once, while at the same time we are affording the upper grades their full complement of instruction. If this is done in every school where there are proper playground facilities I have no doubt that the greater number of children now on part time can be placed on full time. Assembly rooms not used for class purposes could be used in lieu of playgrounds in the operation of this plan.

The Mayor also enclosed a letter received

The Mayor also enclosed a letter received him from Architect C. B. J. Snyder. which it was stated that there were sixty-ve schools in Manhattan with playgrounds and playrooms which could be utilized for hoolrooms, and that the adoption of the Ettinger plan would practically double the

capacity of these schools.

The Board of Education devoted most of its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon to discussing the Mayor's letter. Vice-President F. L. Babbott presided over the meeting. Commissioner R. L. Harrison moved that the Mayor's suggestions be referred to the committee on elementary schools to be reported on at the next meeting of the board.

schools to be reported on at the next meeting of the board.
Commissioner Wingate said that inasmuch as the Mayor had offered to provide the money, the work of increasing the capacity ought to be pushed.
"We have contracts now for more than 92,000 sittings," said Mr. Babbott.
"I'd get more," replied Mr. Wingate, "even at that rate there are not enough."
Commissioner Lummis, chairman of the finance committee, remarked that the responsibility of providing for the children left in part time rested upon the board of superintendents, and that the initiative was with the City Superintendent.
"It's time to stop going to conventions," said he, "and get down to business." City Superintendent Maxwell has been at the Democratic State convention at Saratoga.
Commissioner Harkness of the committee on sites asserted that the committee had all the sites it could get hold of, but the method of procuring them was bad. Commissioner Greene, chairman of the committee, said he hoped the committee would consider Mr. Harrison's motion and realize that they were fore to face with a permandiant. consider Mr. Harrison's motion and realize that they were face to face with a perma-nent problem. He suggested that if some of the vacant seats in the upper grades were occupied the situation might be im-

district superintendents ought to do more.
"Whatever is done." said Mr. Donnelly,
should come from the elementary school
committee and be recommended by the
district superintendents. The building and site committees have done all they can."

Commissioner Mack thought the local school boards were to blame. The parents often object to the changing of pupils, he said, when they have to walk a few blocks further to school, but this should not prevent the boards from doing some-

Commissioner McGowan, the newest member of the board, amended the mo-tion to provide for referring the Mayor's letter to a special committee instead of the committee on elementary schools, but the amendment found no seconder and was

Commissioner Wilson maintained that the placing of 60,000 pupils under the care of one teacher, as some had suggested, to relieve the present situation, was a curse and a farce. "It is anything but education," said he.
"But it all comes right down to a matter
of dollars and cents. You can have all

you want if you are only willing to spend

you want if you are only willing to spend the money."

Mr. Harrison's motion was carried.

The budget was presented by Mr. Lummis, with the remark that expenses had been cut down by lessening the number of evening sessions, reducing the salaries of some of the teachers and the number of lecture classes. The budget calls for a total fund of \$24,231,850.82. The general fund amounts to \$18,728,487.47 and the special fund to \$5,503,363.35. This is a total increase of \$2,887,489.33 in the estimates. The budget was adopted.

REVOLUTIONARY CANTEEN. Dug Up in The Bronx-Made of Good

Spruce Wood. A gang of Italians working on the excavation for the New York Central power cavation for the New York Central power house, at 145th street and the East River, mined out on Tuesday night a curious little barrel, and after looking it over and find-ing it empty, tossed it out. It fell at the feet of Policeman Howard B. Peck. Peck brushed it off and found it to be a well brushed it off and found it to be a well preserved spruce wood canteen, marked "1778." In another place was a figure 2. Peck kept it. Yesterday Bronx antiquaries told him it was a military canteen which had evidently belonged to a British soldier who was on board the British prison ship Black Hussar, which went down off Riker's Island in 1778. The shipwrecked soldiers sought refuge in a fort which stood on the site of the proposed power house.

Cold Wave and Snow in the Adirondacks. UTICA, Sept. 21.- A cold wave descended on this region this forenoon, and a fall of

snow before morning is not unlikely, night a severe frost prevails. The night a severe frost prevails. The first snowsquall of the season, accompanied by a severe cold wave, struck Tupper Lake this morning. Snow continued falling for several hours. Big Moose and other sections of the Adirondacks report unseason-ably cold weather and light falls of snow. This is expected to improve deer hunting, which to date has been decidedly disappointing.

Cornell's Travelling Fellowship Won a New York Student.

ITHACA, Sept. 21.-The travelling fel-ITHACA, Sept. 21.—The travelling fellowship awarded annually by the College of Architecture of Cornell University was bestowed on J. Andre Smith, '02, of New York city, who has been a resident fellow in the college during the past year. The fellowship is of the value of \$2,000 and the recipient spends four months of each year in Europe, giving the remainder of his time to special studies in the local college.

KNOX SIDE OF POLICE HAT ROW Supt. MacFarland Says Bond Compelling

Union Label Was Inserted in Contract Robert J. MacFarland, superintendent and treasurer of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, who returned yesterday from his vacation, made this statement in reference to the rescinding of the contract for 7,500 police helmets:

tract for 7,500 police helmets:

Under date of July 12 we received from the chief clerk of the Police Department an invitation to submit samples and estimate for supplying the department with about 7,500 winter helmets. Samples and estimate were submitted to Chief Inspector Cortright on July 22, and on Sept. 8 we were notified that the Police Commissioner had ordered that "the proposal of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company to furnish winter helmets for the use of the members of the Police Department for the sum and price of \$1.00 each be and is hereby accepted, such helmets to be made conformable with the sample on deposit in the bureau of clothing and equipment.

What was our surprise when we sent our

to be made conformable with the sample on deposit in the bureau of clothing and equipment."

What was our surprise when we sent our representative over to have the order confirmed to be presented with an agreement containing several clauses which favored trade unions and discriminated against independent labor. Hats had to be made by "what is commonly called union labor." We were also notified that each hat must contain a label of a trade organization. The invitation we had feceived to put in samples and estimate contained no clauses about union labor or labels, otherwise we would not have submitted samples nor bid for the contract. The matter was held open for several weeks while the trade unions brought pressure to bear on Tammany Hall to have these clauses inserted in a bond to be given on placing contracts so that the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, which is not affiliated with the United Hatters of North America, could not get the contract. This is the first time we have ever been asked by the Police Department for a bond covering this or any other contract.

We have customers in every city and town throughout the United States, many of whom are stockholders in our company. I shall communicate with these people and ask them to do all in their power to aid me in defeating the Democratic national ticket for the reason that Tammany Hall has treated us so unjustly. I shall ask them to get their friends who are not members of trade unions to fight the ticket, for if Tammany Hall is a type of Democracy, what we are now having in New York would be duplicated in national

type of Democracy, what we are now having in New York would be duplicated in national

COAL STOVES FOR JERSEY CARS. Public Service Corporation to Do Away With Fancy Methods of Heating.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.-An announce. ment made on this, the first chilly day of the season, which warmed the blood of the citizens of Orange and filled their hearts with joy, was the statement that the Public Service Corporation had decided to rip out all the expensive hot water, steam and electric heaters which were installed in its cars last year and replace them with plain, everyday coal stoyes.

Last season the trolley company equipped the cars with modern heaters in an effort to keep the patrons of the road warm, but the layout was in vain, for all winter long the passengers shivered and petitions and complaints poured in on the ears of the un-happy trolley officials. Power on some of the lines was scarce last winter, and in the rush hours the conductors were obliged to turn off the electric heaters so that the cars

could run.
Secretary Frederick Evans of the company said this morning that the change embodied the important points in the latest theory of car heating. The stoves will be nickel plated and of the latest design, but they will be just plain coal stoves, just the same. In addition to this it is declared that there will be a great saving in electric

LUTHERANS TOLD TO UNITE By the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Addressing a Rival Synod.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Church, told the New York and New England Synod in Holy Trinity Church yesterday that Lutherans must unite if the Lutheran Church is to go forward. Dr. Remensnyder came before the Synod as a delegate from the New York and New Jersey Synod, which be-

longs to another Lutheran sect. "We cannot stay divided," he said, "if we are to make the Lutheran Church a living and moving force. Lutheranism stands for more Christian principles than any other religious body stand any other religious body stands for. But if we are to do the work Luther saw should be done we must get together, or the world will never be evangelized or Lutheranized. Union is ideal and theoretical, but, I think, an ideal possible of realization and a theory capable of practical application. There will be no compromise to Lutheranism will be no compromise to Lutheranism or truth if we divided Lutherans get to-gether on common ground."

The conference attended to many de-

tails of business and voted to receive the Revs. Frederick B. Clausen, Theodore Hoffmeister, P. G. Klinger and Paul G. Krutsky. The Synod will meet next year

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

State Committee Fills Vacancies Caused by Retirement of Bank Directors. SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—Two electors at large and seven of the district electors hosen by Congress districts, selected at the April convention, have had to retire, nearly all of them because they were directors of national banks. The Democratic State committee met to-day to fill the vacancies thus caused. Nathan Straus and Herman Ridder are to take the places as electors at large of James T. Woodward and Harry Payne Whitney. As district electors William Pitt Mitchell succeeds Isidor Straus, Edward C. Sheehy takes the place of Herman Ridder, who at first was named as a district elector; William Dempsey succeeds Matt C. Ransom; J. E. Rafter takes the place of Robert Earl, Henry A. Jackson the place of L. J. Fitzgerald, Frederic Cook the place of Walter P. Duffy and J. Harroun Howe the place of Giles S. Piper. rectors of national banks. The Demo-

Next Week's Gathering of Prelates. The local committees of the Eucharistic congress, which takes place at the Cathedral next week, announced after their last meeting yesterday, that five Archbishops, including the Apostolic Delegate, twelve Bishops and more than fifty Monsignori had announced their intention of being present. The music at the triduum mass will be in accordance with the Pope's decree, and for the first time in the Cathedral there will be a male choir. It will be composed of the best singers of the choirs of all the churches of the city, augmented by the semiparians from Tuy, augmented by the seminarians from Dun-woodle and will be under the direction of James C. Ungerer, organist of the Ca-thedral. Tickets of admission will not be required for the services and there

will be no reservation of seats. Used Grasshopper to Rob a Mail Box. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21 .- An attempt to rob a mail box in Minneapolis was frustrated by the appearance of a patrolman, who frightened three boy thieves away. The equipment, which was left behind, consisted of a piece of thread and a large grasshopper. The boys had been dropping the grasshopper into the mail box, when the insect would catch hold of a letter with its claws and hang on while he was drawn to the opening.

American Institute's County Fair. The annual dahlia show and autumn exhibition of vegetables and fruits at the American Institute attracted a big crowd west Forty-fourth street. A. F. Burt of Taunton, Mass., whose display of dahlias attracted astention last year, won first

to the opening.

Must Have \$1,400 a Year to Many. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 .- The Bank of British North America, with branches all over the country, has made a rule that none of its clerks can marry unless he intering

least \$1,400 a year.